

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Office of Archives and History
Department of Cultural Resources

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Battery Heights Historic District

Raleigh, Wake County, WA4430, Listed 1/3/2011

Nomination by Sybil Argintar

Photographs by Sybil Argintar, September 2009



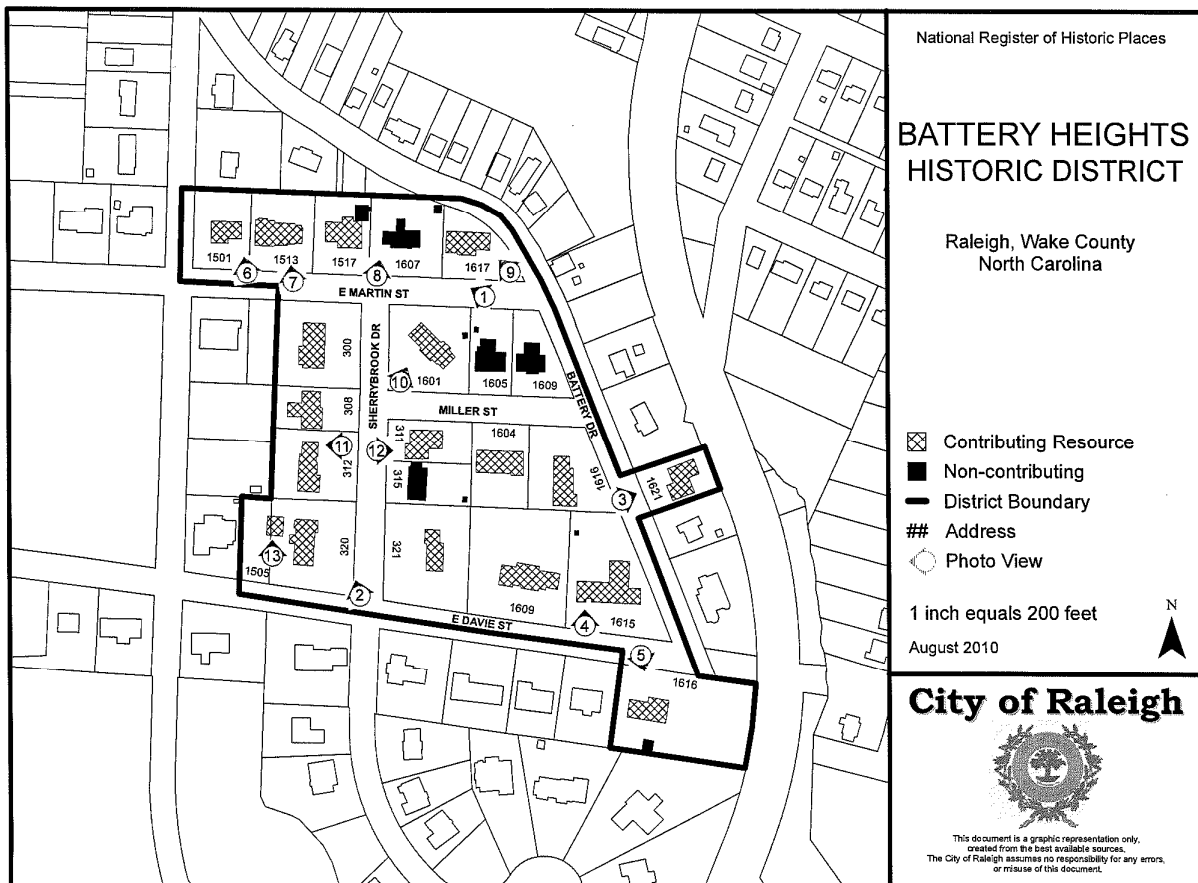
Iris Lane Mangum and Addie Lane House, 1513 East Martin Street



Dr. Christopher L. and Gladys D. Hunt House, 300 Sherrybrook Drive



Lawrence C. and Blanche Rivers House, 1617 East Martin Street



Historic District Map

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of property

historic name Battery Heights Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

Bounded roughly by E. Martin Street on the north; Battery Drive on the east;
street & number E. Davie Street on the south; and Sherrybrook Drive on the west not for publication N/A
city or town Raleigh vicinity N/A
state North Carolina code NC county Wake code 183 zip code 27610

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination
request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic
Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
_____ nationally _____ statewide X locally. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official

Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional
comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

_____ entered in the National Register

_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined eligible for the

National Register

_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined not eligible for the

National Register

_____ removed from the National Register

_____ other (explain): _____

Battery Heights Historic District
Name of Property

Wake County, North Carolina
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

_____ building(s)
 X district
 _____ site
 _____ structure
 _____ object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>18</u>	<u>10</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
18	11	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

“Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina, 1945-1965.”

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>secondary structure</u>

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>secondary structure</u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Ranch
Other: Contemporary Ranch
Other: Split Level

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick
 roof asphalt
 walls brick
stone
 other concrete

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Battery Heights Historic District
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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ B removed from its original location.

☐ C a birthplace or a grave.

☐ D a cemetery.

☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ F a commemorative property.

☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Black Ethnic Heritage

Period of Significance

1956 - 1964

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Exum, George

Ozart, Antonio

Gatling, John

Areas of Significance

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository: Raleigh Office, Archives and History

Battery Heights Historic District
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 11

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing
1 17 715410 3961780
2 17 715580 3961770

Zone Easting Northing
3 17 715700 3961660
4 17 715700 3961490
____ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sybil H. Argintar, Preservation Planning Consultant for the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission

organization Southeastern Preservation Services date June 30, 2010

street & number 166 Pearson Drive telephone (828) 230-3773

city or town Asheville state NC zip code 28801

12. Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Multiple owners

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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Battery Heights Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

SUMMARY

The Battery Heights Historic District is located southeast of downtown Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, approximately one-half mile from the city center, and thus having a more suburban character than neighborhoods located within the central core of the city. The historic district is roughly bounded by East Martin Street on the north, Battery Drive on the east, East Davie Street on the south, and Sherrybrook Drive (originally Cox Street) on the west. The topography within the district varies from flat, with houses level with the streets, to gentle hills where houses are located above the street with a steep drop-off to the rear. Most houses are set back at least fifty feet from the street, with lot sizes varying from one-fourth acre to nearly a full acre, with most being one-third acre in size. Streets are wide, with granite curbing and no sidewalks. They form a grid pattern, with the curvilinear Battery Drive the exception that runs at an angle from the southeast to the northwest. Large deciduous and evergreen trees are located along the streets throughout the neighborhood as well as on individual properties. Many of the individual properties are extensively landscaped, and yards are generally unfenced. Most houses are parallel to the streets, but some are set at unusual angles to the street. By far, the predominant architectural style in the neighborhood is Ranch, including minimal, archetypal, and contemporary variations. The second style within the neighborhood is Split-Level, of which there are three houses. Outside of the district are residential areas to the north, south, and west that date from earlier or later time periods. Houses along the east side of Battery Drive back up to Raleigh Road, a busy four-lane highway to the east of the district with no direct access into the neighborhood.

The district, which encompasses approximately eleven acres, incorporates within its boundaries those houses dating from 1956 to 1964, forming an intact collection of houses of the post World War II modern period of development in the southeast quadrant of the city of Raleigh. The houses in the district have retained a high degree of architectural integrity, with only a handful of houses scattered throughout the district post-date the period of significance.

The district consists of seventeen contributing houses and one outbuilding, four non-contributing houses and six outbuildings, and one non-contributing structure. Of the non-contributing resources, all of them date from after the period of significance.

INVENTORY LIST

Resources are listed in alphabetical order by street name and numerically by address. North-south streets have the west side listed first, moving north to south, and east-west streets have the north side listed first, moving west to east. Dating of buildings is based upon deed records, city directories, and owner-provided information. These sources are noted in each entry. In all cases, the original owner is known and that name is given to the property. Six houses that could have been built according to Standard Homes Company plans or have features similar to those in the company catalogs are noted within the inventory entries. Contributing resources are those that were present during the period of significance and have retained sufficient integrity of location, setting, materials, design, craftsmanship and association.

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Battery Drive, west side:

1616 Battery Drive. John H. and Juanita Baker Jr. House. Contributing. 1963.

This one-story brick Ranch house, set on a large corner lot, is six bays wide, including the enclosed garage bay at the north end. The house steps back from south to north. The enclosure of the garage dates from 1989, with the front covered in vinyl siding and a bay window added. The house has a hip roof with wide overhanging eaves that extend over the entry stoop, a leaded glass front door and a decorative metal storm door. Windows are single and double one-over-one, with a multi-light picture window on the front. There is an added chimney on the north side, currently encased in vinyl siding, and a wide central brick chimney which is original. The property is fenced in the front, with a lawn to the east and north sides. A handicap ramp has been added at the rear. The original owner was John H. Baker Jr. (1935-2007). Baker grew up in the Oberlin community in Raleigh and attended Ligon High School, playing defensive end on the high school team. He graduated from North Carolina Central University in 1958, and was immediately drafted to the Los Angeles Rams football team. He continued his professional football career through 1968 as a player with National Football League teams the Detroit Lions, the Philadelphia Eagles and the Pittsburgh Steelers, and was elected to the North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame in 1972. At the time he built the house in 1963, he was an assistant supervisor of recreation at the North Carolina Department of Prisons, an off-season job. His wife, Juanita Baker, was a teacher at the State Women's Prison. In addition to these outstanding accomplishments, Baker was the first black sheriff in Wake County, elected in 1978, a position which he continued to hold until 2002. Juanita Baker still lives in the house. Standard Homes Company plan for "The Lee" may have been the source of the design for this house (deed records, city directories; Standard Homes Company plan book 1963; newspaper articles including "I Show Young People That There Is Hope," *Times*, April 20, 1966; "He's Where Action Is," *Times*, January 10, 1969; "Baker Elected to N.C. Hall of Fame," *News and Observer*, May 14, 1972; "Baker Sworn In As Sheriff," *News and Observer*, December 5, 1978; "Gentle Giant Tackles Life as Lawman," *News and Observer*, May 25, 1980; and "Baker gets fourth term as sheriff with easy win," *News and Observer*, November 7, 1990).

Battery Drive, east side:

1621 Battery Drive. Stephen and Carol Rodgers House. Contributing. 1963.

This brick minimal Ranch house with a hip roof and wide overhanging eaves is four bays wide, with the southernmost bay, covered with vertical board siding, projecting forward. The northernmost bay is a garage. The covered entry stoop has a quarry tile floor, a metal railing, and an inverted triangular support post at the northwest corner. Windows are two-light horizontal, with a large three-light picture window in front with operable awning style windows at the bottom and a high clerestory window on the south bay. There is a wide central brick chimney. The house is set on a level lot, with a lawn in front, dropping slightly in elevation to the rear. A deck with a shed roof covering has been added at the rear. The original owners were Stephen and Carol Rodgers. Stephen Rodgers was a funeral director. Standard Homes Company plan for "The Stuart" may have been the design source for this house, along with porch post details from "The Belhaven" (deed records, city directories; Standard Homes Company plan books 1957 and 1963).

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Wake County, North Carolina**East Davie Street, north side:****1609 East Davie Street. Frankie L. and Augusta B. Turner House. Contributing. 1961.**

One of the largest houses in the district, this brick Rambler Ranch house with a hip roof and wide overhanging eaves is seven bays wide, including a recessed porch at the east end, and a projecting wing on the west end with French doors. The house sits on a level lot, with a semi-circular drive in the front, and extensive landscaping. The lot drops slightly to the rear. The entry stoop, supported by metal posts, is covered by the roof overhang, and there is a wide, unadorned central brick chimney. Windows are paired double-hung eight-over-eight, with a picture window east of the entrance comprised of a twenty-four-light center flanked by six-over-six windows. The front door is multi-panel. The original owners were Frankie L. and Augusta B. Turner. Mr. Turner was a public school counselor, a deputy state personnel director, and served as a Raleigh city councilman. Mrs. Turner sold real estate and was extremely active in the Raleigh community, including founding a tutoring program at the Walnut Terrace Family Educational Center, and serving as the founder for three group homes to help recovering addicts and alcoholics, one of which was Hope Haven in Raleigh. She received her bachelor's degree from Shaw University in Raleigh, and studied law at North Carolina Central University Law School. In 1990, she was named as "Mother of the Year" by American Mothers Inc. According to the Turners' adopted daughter, Stephen Turner Williams, Mrs. Turner designed the house, possibly modifying it from model house plans, and John Gatling built it. Although Gatling did not have a general contractor's license, he often gathered several subcontractors together and supervised their work. The house has remained in the family since it was built (deed records, city directories, owner interview, "Raleigh resident named North Carolina Mother of the Year," *Raleigh News and Observer*, 13 February 1990).

1615 East Davie Street. Dr. George C. and Marjorie Debnam House. Contributing. 1959.

This large brick Rambler Ranch house with a hip roof and wide overhanging eaves is set on a large corner lot, level at the front, but dropping slightly to the rear. The house is one-story at the front with a two-story rear wing. Like the adjacent Frankie L. and Augusta Turner House to the west, it is seven bays wide but unlike the Turner House it has a carport bay at the west end. A brick storage room serves as partial support for the carport roof. The main entrance is located approximately in the center of the façade. At the southeast corner, wrapping around to the east side of the house, is a sunroom with vertical windows of three lights each, separated by mullions. This was originally a carport which was enclosed in the 1980s. There are three interior brick chimneys with corbelling, and windows are single and double two-horizontal-over-two. There are two large picture windows at the front, of single lights flanked by two-horizontal-over-two windows. There is a long two-story rear wing with two-horizontal-over-two windows, smaller than those at the front of the house. The house was built by George Exum. Dr. Debnam, a physician, and the original owner, still resides there. His wife was Marjorie Debnam, deceased, who earned degrees in sociology and psychology from Fisk University in Nashville. She was an active member of the Raleigh community, founding an organization with her husband, the Friends of Distinction, a fraternal organization for young black men. Mrs. Debnam also helped to found Strengthening the Black Family, Inc., and Wake Health Services. She was the first black woman to serve on the board of directors for Wake Medical Center. Mrs. Debnam worked for many years as office manager of her husband's medical practice. Twin daughters Marie and Marjorie are both physicians

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practicing at the Debnam Clinic in Raleigh, founded by Dr. Debnam, and a third daughter, Gwendolyn, lives in Atlanta. In addition to his work in the medical field, Dr. Debnam was active in the community, including the substantial volunteer effort he put forth in preventing the demolition of Shaw University's Estey Hall (deed records, city directories, owner-provided information, interview with George Exum, newspaper articles including "City aid requested for historic building," *The Raleigh Times*, April 21, 1976; "Splendid despite its age," *News and Observer*, December 22, 1977; "Blacks hit city on fund use," *The Raleigh Times*, December 20, 1978; "City does about-face, funds Estey Hall," *The Raleigh Times*, February 3, 1979; "Marjorie Debnam," *The Herald Sun*, date unknown).

Storage Building. Non-contributing. 1980s.

At the rear of the property is a one-story storage building with a front gable roof and board and batten siding.

East Davie Street, south side:**1616 East Davie Street. William A. and Elsie Perry Jr. House. Contributing. 1962.**

One of three contributing Split-Level houses in the district, this brick house is set on a large level lot, with a lawn at the front and rear and a covered patio at the rear. The hip-roof five-bay house has wide overhanging eaves, and a covered entry bay with a metal railing and brick steps and floor between the projecting two-story section on the east and the one-story-on-raised-basement section on the west. There is a wide central brick chimney, windows are single and double one-horizontal-over-one, with single light double windows at the eave line on the two-story portion. The front door is paneled with two small lights at the top. The covered patio has a shed roof supported by metal posts. George Exum built this house. The original owners were William A. Perry Jr., a public school teacher, and wife Elsie, a teacher at J. W. Ligon High School (deed records, city directories, interview with George Exum).

Storage Building. Non-contributing. 1990.

One-story, hip roof storage building has aluminum siding and a concrete block foundation.

East Martin Street, north side:**1501 East Martin Street. David J. and Ida Knight House. Contributing. 1963.**

One of three contributing Split-Level houses in the district, this one-story on the east, two-story on the west Roman brick and weatherboard house has a side gable roof and a shed roof over the projecting garage bay and porch. The lower level of the house is brick and the second story is weatherboard. The house is five bays on the first floor and two bays on the second. Wood posts support the porch roof, and there is a flat roof supported by metal posts at the covered entry patio on the west side. The front entrance is double leaf, six panels each, set at ground level and lower than the two main floors of the house. There is a raised, uncovered patio at the rear of the house with brick steps and a metal railing. There is an unadorned, exterior brick chimney and windows are single fixed horizontal lights on the first and one-horizontal-over-one on the second. On the one-story wing, there is a multi-light bowed picture window. The house is set on a wooded lot dotted with hardwood trees, level with the street. David J. Knight, an

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Battery Heights Historic District
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agriculture extension agent, and wife Ida, were the original owners. The house remains in the Knight family. Standard Homes Company plan for "The Adams" may have been the design source for this house (deed records, city directories; Standard Homes Company plan book 1963).

1513 East Martin Street. Iris Lane Mangum and Addie Lane House. Contributing. 1962.

This Roman brick one-story Ranch house with a hip roof and wide eaves is four bays wide, including the recessed entry stoop framed by irregular-shape cut granite blocks with a matching granite block planter built along the base of the west end of the house. There is a hip-roof-covered carport on the east side, a wide interior brick chimney, and windows are double one-over-one, with a picture window in front, of a single light framed by one-over-one windows. The house is set on a slightly sloping lot with foundation plantings and a large front lawn shaded by hardwood trees. Mrs. Iris Lane Mangum and her sister Addie Lane were the original owners. Iris Mangum was a teacher at Garner Consolidated School in Wake County (deed records, city directories).

1517 East Martin Street. Dearl J. and Harriet Webster Jr. House. Contributing. 1963.

This one-story brick Ranch house is six bays wide, with a hip roof, wide overhanging eaves, and a projecting hip-roof wing at the front. The lot is level at the front, dropping slightly at the rear, creating one and one-half stories at the rear. The entry, with a wood privacy screen on the west side, is deeply recessed, and there is a carport at the southeast corner of the house with a wood privacy screen on the east side and a door on the north wall. The central brick chimney is capped, and windows are single one-horizontal-over-one with a picture window in front consisting of a large fixed light with three smaller lights at the bottom. The front door is six-panel with a single-light storm door. There is a low brick planter on the north end. Dearl J. Webster, a teacher at J. W. Ligon High School in Raleigh, and wife Harriet were the original owners (deed records, city directories).

Carport. Non-contributing. Modern.

There is a freestanding carport structure with a flat metal roof supported by metal posts at the rear of the house.

1607 East Martin Street. Bobby and Alice Garrett House. Non-contributing. 1985.

This modern, Neocolonial, one-and-one-half-story house with a side gable roof and three front gable dormers, is clad in beaded masonite board siding. There is a concrete and brick patio which extends out from the house on the west side, with a garage bay on the west. At the rear of the house is a shed-roof porch supported by wood posts and an uncovered deck to the east. Windows are nine-over-nine, with six-over-six sash in the dormers. The original owners, Bobby and Alice Garrett, are the current occupants (deed records, city directories).

Storage Building. Non-contributing. 1985.

To the east of the house is a one-story, front-gable storage building with T-111 siding, a central door, and one-horizontal-over-one windows.

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1617 East Martin Street. Lawrence C. and Blanche Rivers House. Contributing. 1963.

This five-bay, one-story, rusticated-face tan Roman brick contemporary Ranch house has a projecting central bay with a low-pitch front-gable roof with exposed purlins that step back and extend over the carport to the east, and a side-gable roof on the west wing. The entry stoop is covered by the wide eaves of the roofline, with a leaded-glass-light-over two-panel front door. The central brick chimney is wide and unadorned, and windows are double one-horizontal-over-one with one-over-one windows in the projecting front bay, with the upper sash larger than the lower. The carport roof is supported by metal posts set onto a low brick wall along the east side. This house is set on a corner lot, with a front, side, and rear lawn. The original owners were Lawrence C. Rivers and wife Blanche, both teachers at the State School for Blind and Deaf. Lawrence Rivers also worked for Irving Printing Company in Raleigh, a company that did almost all the printing for the black community. Standard Homes Company plan for "The Mayo" could have been the basis for this house (deed records, city directories; Standard Homes Company plan book 1963).

Miller Street, north side:

1601 Miller Street. Dr. David P. and Vivian Irene Lane House. Contributing. 1956.

This one-story brick Rambler Ranch house, set at an angle facing the street corner (southwest), was the first to be built in the district. The house is five bays wide with a hip roof and wide overhanging eaves. The entry, set approximately in the center of the façade, is recessed, sheltered by the roof eave. There is a carport on the east side, covered by the hip roof and supported by ornamental metal posts. There is a central, wide brick chimney and windows are two and three-light with a three-light vertical-pane picture window in the front. The front door is multi-panelled. The house sits on a slight hill on a large corner lot, with lawn to the south, west and north, which is extensively landscaped. According to the owner, the architect for the house was Antonio Ozart of Savannah, Georgia, and the builder was George Exum. Mr. Ozart was a graduate of Tuskegee University and worked with a student from North Carolina State University in completing the plans, which are no longer in existence. Daniel Coleman Sr and Henry Holder were the main carpenters. Rural Plumbing did the plumbing work. The original owners were Dr. David P. Lane, a dentist, and his wife Vivian Irene Lane, a teacher at Governor Morehead School. Mrs. Lane still resides in the house (deed records, city directories, owner-provided information).

Storage Building. Non-contributing. 1980s.

To the rear of the house is a one-story, side-gable, frame storage building with T-111 siding, built as a replacement for the original outbuilding.

1605 Miller Street. Norman M. and Minnie M. McMillan House. Non-contributing. 1984.

This late Ranch one-story house with a side gable roof is clad in tan brick with beaded masonite boards in the gable ends and framing the entry. The house is four bays wide, with a shed roof of corrugated plastic covering the recessed entry. There is a large carport attached to the rear of the house. Windows are two-light and four-light sliding sash. Front door is four-light-over-panel. This house was built by Norman M. McMillan, an educator and realtor and the original owner of the adjacent house to the east, for his second

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wife, Minnie M. McMillan, an artist and a teacher. Mrs. McMillan still resides in the house (deed records, city directories, owner-provided information).

Storage building. Non-contributing. 1966.

To the rear of this house is a one-story storage shed with a front-gable roof and metal siding, built before the house when the lot was used as a garden for 1609 Miller Street.

1609 Miller Street. Norman M. and Lillian McMillan House. Non-contributing. 1966.

This one-story brick Ranch house with a side gable roof is four bays wide, with the center two bays, clad in tan brick, projecting forward. Gable ends are clad in beaded masonite siding. The central entry stoop is covered by the wide eaves of the roofline. There is a smaller stoop at the rear with a metal railing and sliding glass doors. The central brick chimney is wide and unadorned, and windows are two-horizontal-over-two with a picture window at the front. Front door is multi-panel with a fanlight. There is a large, flat-roof carport attached to the house at the rear. The house is set up on a hill, and is one-and-one-half-story to the east side. This house was built by Norman M. McMillan, at the time a department chair at Shaw University, and his first wife Lillian, a teacher; both are now deceased. The McMillan heirs still own the house (deed records, city directories, owner-provided information).

Miller Street, south side:

1604 Miller Street. Aaron W. and Alice Solomon House. Contributing. 1962.

This one-story brick Ranch house with a side-gable roof and wide eaves is six bays wide, with an attached carport at the west end. The main roofline extends over the carport and is supported by a storage shed (in the southwest corner), clad in masonite siding, and metal posts. There is wide central brick chimney and windows are single-light and four-light with a multi-light picture window in the front. The front door, a modern replacement, is double-leaf with leaded glass oval insets on each side. The recessed entry stoop is raised up several steps from ground level, with a corner metal post supporting the roof overhang. There is a low brick planter at the northeast corner. The original owners were Aaron W. Solomon, a field representative to the North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation, and wife Alice (deed records, city directories).

Sherrybrook Drive, west side:

300 Sherrybrook Drive. Dr. Christopher L. and Gladys D. Hunt House. Contributing. 1961.

This Split-Level brick house with a hip roof and wide overhanging eaves is six bays wide. The building is one-story on the north and two-story on the south, with a double garage beneath the house on this end. A notable feature that adds some classical design elements to the house is the porch at the center front entry with tall wood posts and a quarry tile floor, along with the broken pediment and fluted pilasters framing the front door. Additional entry details include two rows of fixed lights on either side of the door. There is a recessed porch at the northwest corner, with the roof supported by metal posts. There is a tall central brick chimney, and windows are fixed square lights on the front, and four-light awning style elsewhere. Single light square windows are located at the eave line on the two-story section. There is a second

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entrance to the house on the north end and a low brick planter in front, north of the entrance. The house is set on a large corner lot with lawn on the north and south sides, and a tennis court on the west. The original owners were Christopher L. Hunt, a physician and surgeon, and his wife Gladys D. Hunt, a homemaker. Christopher L. Hunt Jr. currently owns and resides in the house. He notes that plans for the house were selected from a model plan in the local newspaper, and the house was built by John Gatling (deed records, city directories, owner-provided information).

308 Sherrybrook Drive. Charles B. and Daisy Robson House. Contributing. 1962.

This one-story Roman brick Ranch house with a hip roof and wide overhanging eaves is four bays wide with a recessed entry stoop in the front with brick steps and metal posts and railing. There is a wide, central brick chimney, and windows are four-light awning style on the north side, with triple one-over-one with larger upper sash elsewhere. Charles B. Robson, an instructor at Shaw University, and wife Daisy, a supervisor at the State Department of Public Instruction, were the first owners. Standard Homes Company plan for "The Manteo" may have been the design source for this house (deed records, city directories; Standard Homes Company plan book 1960).

312 Sherrybrook Drive. Dr. Frank A. and Anne Toliver House. Contributing. 1960.

This one-story brick archetypal Ranch house has a hip roof with a projecting front gable on the south, and a side gable on the north end. The house is five bays wide with a recessed entry stoop tucked under the front gable roof and a garage bay at the north end. Entry stoop details include concrete steps on the north side, a corner metal post supporting the roof, and a brick planter balustrade. There is a second brick planter in front of the bay south of the garage. There is an interior brick chimney, and windows are horizontal bands of three-light or nine-light awning style, with clerestory windows on the north end. There is a picture window in the center and the front door is two-light-over-panel. The first owners were Dr. Frank A. Toliver, a supervisor at the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, and wife Anne, an instructor at St. Augustine's College. The house remains in the Toliver family. Standard Homes Company plan for "The Montgomery" may have been the design source for this house (deed records, city directories; Standard Homes Company plan book 1960).

320 Sherrybrook Drive. Dr. Robert W. and Mildred McDowell House. Contributing. 1959.

This one-story brick Ranch house with a side gable roof and wide eaves is four bays wide. There is a projecting front gable roof over the carport at the north end with German siding in the gable end. The roof is supported by ashlar stone pillars with metal posts. The entry stoop is slightly recessed, with brick steps and a curving metal railing. The central chimney is ashlar stone, and windows are two-horizontal-over-two, with two large picture windows flanked by horizontal-two-over-two double-hung windows in front. The front door is four-panel with a fanlight. The house sits on a large level corner lot with a large lawn area wrapping around the house to the south. George Exum built this house. The original owners were Robert W. McDowell, a physician, and wife Mildred (deed records, city directories).

Carport and Storage Building. Contributing. 1959.

At the southwest corner of the lot, facing south is a one-story brick storage building and carport with a front gable roof supported by brick posts. Gable ends are beaded masonite boards.

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Four bays wide, this contemporary Ranch cross-gable brick and ashlar stone house is one story, dropping in elevation to one-story-plus-basement on the south side. Ashlar stone is placed randomly within the brick veneer walls. The recessed front entry is covered by an extended front-gable roof, the south portion of which covers a projecting bay with floor to ceiling panes of glass which extend to the peak of the roof. This front-gable roof is supported by tall wooden posts at the front and on the north side. There is a large shed-roof carport supported by metal posts and storage shed at the northeast corner which is a later addition. A decorative pierced concrete block wall with a low brick planter in front screens the north side of the house from the street, and there is a second larger brick planter on the south end. The central, wide brick chimney is unadorned, and windows are one-over-one, with two large picture windows at the front. The house is set on a corner wooded lot dotted with hardwood trees which slopes gently from front to rear. John Winters was the builder of this house. Original owners were James E. Byers, principal at a public school, and wife Amelia, a public school teacher. Amelia D. Byers still resides in the house (deed records, city directories, interview with Vivian Irene Lane)

315 Sherrybrook Drive. William A. and Bernice Rainbow House. Non-contributing. 1969.

This one-story brick Split-level house has a side gable roof with wide eaves and a front gable roof over the south bay. The south bay of the house is clad in masonite board siding. The entry stoop is clad in board-and-batten siding, and has a brick floor, metal posts, and metal railing. There is a screened porch at the rear southeast corner. The topography of the lot drops slightly to the south, so the south side is one-story-plus-basement. There is a wide central brick chimney, windows are double one-over-one and single and double two-horizontal-over-two, and the front door is two-light-over-panel. William A. Rainbow, a teacher at J. W. Ligon High School in Raleigh, and wife Bernice, a librarian at Shaw University, were the original owners. The house is still occupied by the Rainbow family (deed records, city directories).

Storage Building. Non-contributing. 1969.

To the rear is a one-story, side-gable storage building.

321 Sherrybrook Drive. George C. and Marguerite Exum House. Contributing. 1959.

This large brick, hip-roof Rambler Ranch house is angled on the lot so a portion of the building faces northwest. The house is six bays wide, with a two-car, side-gable-roof garage bay added on the north side. The house has wide overhanging eaves, and randomly placed ashlar stone within the brick veneer wall. The entry stoop is recessed with brick steps and a metal railing. The central brick chimney is wide and windows are single, double, and bands of four, two-horizontal-over-two, with a large picture window in the front. There is another multi-light picture window at the rear. The house sits on a large corner lot with lawn on the west and south sides, interspersed with large pine trees. The original owners of this house were George C. and Marguerite Exum. George Exum, as noted in several of the entries, was the general contractor for many of the houses in the district, including this one. His house was one of the earliest to be built. Mr. Exum was instrumental in working with John Gatling to convince him to sell the lots to professional citizens in the black community in Raleigh. Mr. Exum was a shop teacher at J. W. Ligon

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High School and later N. B. Broughton High School, both in Raleigh, teaching brick masonry and other building trades. According to Mr. Exum, many of his students completed their apprenticeship requirements by working on the building of many of the Battery Heights houses. Marguerite Exum was a teacher at Lockhart School in Wake County. George Exum still resides in the house. Standard Homes Company plan for "The Gainesboro" may have been the design source for this house (deed records, city directories; Standard Homes Company plan book 1957; Exum, George C. Long-time resident and builder of many homes within the district. Interview with Sybil H. Argintar, September 22, 2009).

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Wake County, North Carolina**SUMMARY**

The Battery Heights Historic District, with a period of significance from 1956 to 1964, meets National Register Criterion A for its contributions to the Community Planning and Development and Black Ethnic Heritage history of mid twentieth-century Raleigh. Built as one of only a handful of subdivisions planned for and open to the black community in the city, original property owners included physicians, educators, builders, and government agency employees. The district also meets Criterion C for its highly intact collection of several variations of Ranch and Split-Level modern house architecture, forms and styles of both national and local importance in the post-World War II time period. As noted in the "Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina, 1945-1965" Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF), p. F-23, the Split-Level house type was popular in Raleigh beginning in 1955. While all three of the contributing Split-Level houses in Battery Heights post-date 1960, they are a continuation of this house type design in Raleigh into the early 1960s.

Context 1, "Community Development and Transportation," pages E1-9 and Context 2, "Architecture," pages E9-21 in "Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina, 1945-1965," provides the historic context for the development of Battery Heights. Property Type 1, "Single-Family Houses," pages F22-26, and Property Type 3, "Subdivisions," pages F29-34, provides additional physical descriptions. Registration requirements for single family houses, page F26 of the MPDF, notes that houses must have the distinctive characteristics of modern design and retain a high level of integrity of materials, workmanship, design, and setting, including original roof configuration, wall materials, windows, floor plan and porches or carports. Subdivision registration requirements, page F34 note that the neighborhood must retain integrity of layout, including street plan, open spaces, curbs and sidewalks, and that the majority of houses must date before 1965 and retain a good degree of integrity. Battery Heights meets these registration requirements, maintaining its integrity of setting, feeling, association, design, and materials, with only four of its houses not contributing to the district's overall character. Due to the continuity of earlier 1950s modern and contemporary architectural design patterns through the mid-1960s, it is not required to claim exceptional significance.

**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, AND
BLACK ETHNIC HERITAGE CONTEXT**

As noted in the MPDF, "Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina, 1945-1965", Raleigh, North Carolina experienced a significant period of growth after World War II, with a total of 18,256 buildings constructed between 1945 and 1965, with 15,000 of these structures being houses.¹ Many subdivisions were laid out in this twenty-year time frame, providing housing for World War II veterans and their families. However, this era was also a time of racial segregation in Raleigh and throughout the South, so only a handful of these subdivisions were intended for black families.

The mid-1950s to mid-1960s, the period during which the Battery Heights neighborhood was established, was a time of great social change for black citizens of North Carolina and the nation at large. While this

¹ Little, M. Ruth. "Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina, 1945-1965," May 2009, p. E-1.

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time period was known for the intensity and activity of the Civil Rights Movement, these mid-twentieth-century years served as a culmination of almost one hundred years of discrimination towards black United States citizens.

The Jim Crow era of “separate but equal” formed the context within which Battery Heights developed from 1956 to 1964. Even though there were many professional blacks settling in the Raleigh area after World War II, housing opportunities were minimal. Shaw University and St. Augustine’s College, both historically black colleges founded after the Civil War, were particular draws to the area.

Battery Heights, so named for the earthen batteries built during the Civil War in the same location, was first platted as a much larger subdivision of land originally owned by Bartholomew Gatling as early as 1915, extending east from Tarboro Street to Battery Drive, and bordered by New Bern Avenue on the north and Davie Street on the south.² Born in Raleigh, Bartholomew Gatling received his bachelor’s degree from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1892 and his law degree from Harvard University in 1895.³ From 1915 to 1922 Gatling served as postmaster for the city, and also practiced law, including serving as the county attorney several times. He owned extensive acreage in Raleigh, including the land for Battery Heights and that of his own home, which was located just to the west of the district, at 1400 East Martin Street, now the location of Roberts Park, established in the early 1970s. Gatling had five sons, John Gatling of Raleigh, James Moore Gatling of Princeton, New Jersey, William C. Gatling of Raleigh, Lawrence Van Valkenburgh Gatling of Raleigh, and Bartholomew M. Gatling Jr. of Atlanta.⁴ When Gatling died in 1950, a large portion of his land was willed to his son Bartholomew Gatling Jr. As of 1951, John Gatling, a bridge engineer by trade, still lived in the family home with his mother Lenora, but was not listed as living there in 1953.⁵ Bartholomew Gatling Jr. later sold many of the lots to his brother John Gatling in a civil action between the two brothers that took place in 1955.⁶ In the 1950s, the Gatling family rented homes to blacks along Gatling and Bart Streets. However, there was no move initially to sell any of the vacant land area to blacks in the community. It was through the negotiations initiated by George C. Exum, one of the earliest residents of the neighborhood, that John Gatling was convinced to sell the lots to professional black families. Gatling initially wanted to continue the practice of selling small lots to make more money, but Mr. Exum convinced him to do otherwise. Gatling did place restrictions on minimum house size, and required setbacks of a minimum of thirty feet from the

² A 1997 article in the *Raleigh News and Observer* “Roberts Park: A Proud Old Raleigh Neighborhood of Upper-Class Black Families Holds on in the Face of Changing Times,” calls the neighborhood Roberts Park, but residents refer to it as Battery Heights, the southeastern section of the larger, earlier Battery Heights subdivision.

³ “Bart Gatling Dies At Home,” *Raleigh News and Observer*, August 3, 1950.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Raleigh city directories 1951 to 1953. Neighborhood residents oral history interview with Sybil H. Argintar, September 3, 2009. Residents in attendance included David Foy, queen Weaver, Frank Weaver, Alice Garrett, George Debnam, Minnie McMillan, Grover Bailey, Belinda Coleman, Vivian Irene Lane, Henry B. Pickett Jr., Mary H. Pickett.

⁶ Wake County Deed Books 1247, p. 131; 1247, p. 134; 1414, p. 388; 1417, p. 445.

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front and rear of the lots.⁷ According to Mr. Exum, many of the plans for the houses were taken from Chicago house plan books or those of Standard Homes Company in Fuquay-Varina, North Carolina.⁸

Some of the original Battery Heights subdivision lots, primarily along the western edge, had developed by the 1930s and 1940s, but as late as 1950, the majority of the extensive subdivision had not developed, including the southeastern corner of the original plat which was to later become the “subdivision within a subdivision” that makes up the Battery Heights Historic District.⁹ According to current residents, the area was mostly forest in its early years. Martin Street and the north side of Battery Drive were the only streets, both dirt. The remaining streets were cut as the lots were sold.¹⁰ Sherrybrook Drive was originally named Cox Street, but the name was changed by the City of Raleigh ca. 1966.

The original Battery Heights subdivision, as platted in 1915 and again in 1935 from Gatling land, included an area covering hundreds of acres in southeast Raleigh. These lots as originally laid out were small, and only a handful of them were developed. As noted above, none of the lots of the southeastern section of the subdivision had been built on by the mid-twentieth century, so that buyers could then purchase two or three adjoining lots to provide a more ample setting for their houses. It was unusual to have such large lots, considering that the earlier subdivisions in Raleigh platted for the black community such as South Park barely had room for a small shotgun house.¹¹ Deed records reveal that almost all of the subdivision lots were sold by John Gatling, son of Bartholomew Gatling, or Mary Davis Lassiter, girlfriend of John Gatling, to the original owners.¹² John Gatling, known as a racist for most of his life despite the concessions he made to selling property for the nominated black subdivision in the 1950s and 1960s, died in 1975, leaving most of his remaining estate to North Carolina State University for the establishment of a scholarship fund for “white men.”¹³

Many prominent black families bought lots and built large homes in the Battery Heights neighborhood. Included among these were John H. Baker, a professional football player and the first black sheriff for Wake County; several physicians including Dr. David P. Lane, dentist, Dr. Christopher L. Hunt, M.D.,

⁷ These restrictions are noted in almost all of the deeds to the original owners.

⁸ Exum, George C. Long-time resident and builder of many homes within the district. Interview with Sybil H. Argintar, September 22, 2009.

⁹ Wake County Plat Books 1911, p 23; 1935, p. 14; and Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1950. Study list file, Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina, “Battery Heights Subdivision”.

¹⁰ Lane, Vivian Irene. Original property owner, 1601 Miller Street. From information provided about her house and the neighborhood.

¹¹ Exum, George C. Long-time resident and builder of many homes within the district. Interview with Sybil H. Argintar, September 22, 2009.

¹² John Gatling executed a land exchange with Mary Lassiter in 1957 that included many of the lots in Battery Heights along East Davie Street. Wake County Deed Book 1279, p. 328. No additional information about Mary Lassiter is known.

¹³ “Roberts Park: A Proud Old Raleigh Neighborhood of Upper-Class Black Families Holds on in the Face of Changing Times,” *Raleigh News and Observer*, 26 October 1997.

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Dr. Robert W. McDowell, M.D., and Dr. George C. Debnam, M.D.; many schoolteachers including Frankie L. Turner, James W. McCall, William M. McLean, Iris Mangum, Dearl Webster, Blanche and Lawrence C. Rivers, Norman M. McMillan, Daisy and Charles B. Robson, Anne and Frank A. Toliver, Elsie and William A. Perry, James E. Byers, Bernice and William A. Rainbow, and Marguerite and George C. Exum. George Exum was a brick mason and shop teacher, serving, with his students, as the general contractor who built many of the houses in the neighborhood. Mr. Exum also assisted in the building of the pro shop at Meadowbrook Country Club, a private African American club in Garner, North Carolina.¹⁴ Additionally, many early residents of the neighborhood worked for State agencies, including Aaron Solomon and David J. Knight. Some residents already lived in the Raleigh area, mostly in Washington Terrace, one of the few apartment complexes open to black professionals, when lots in Battery Heights came up for sale. Other early residents came from as far away as Louisburg, Greensboro, Tarboro, and Durham, North Carolina as well as New York and South Carolina.¹⁵

In addition to their professional lives, neighborhood residents were active in the politics and social life of the Raleigh African American community. Families took care of each other and there were often social activities, including pool and tennis parties, holiday events, and an active neighborhood association, Les Pins.¹⁶ Les Pins, named for the towering pines in the neighborhood, was founded in 1960 by resident Anne Toliver. The club was committed to “encourage families which shared common interest, similar values, and had similar life styles to join.”¹⁷ A neighborhood bulletin from the summer of 1964 notes that the children were active with tennis, swimming, fishing, bicycling, camping and playing Monopoly. The Hunt family (300 Sherrybrook Drive) had just finished building their tennis court, and note was made of the academic achievements of many of the youth, along with a list of summer activities of all the families.¹⁸ This active, involved community still exists today, with Les Pins holding community dinners twice per year, and neighbors helping each other in times of need. The community works closely together through social events and as advocates to city government to maintain their property and the character of their neighborhood.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The Battery Heights Historic District is a highly intact collection of primarily Ranch and Split-Level houses dating from 1956 to 1964. While there were some additional houses built in the area after 1964 that continue the same style and quality, the time frame noted was the major development period for the

¹⁴ Argintar, Sybil. “Meadowbrook Country Club,” National Register nomination, October 2009. Meadowbrook was the only private black country club in the state of North Carolina, and many residents of Battery Heights were among its earliest members.

¹⁵ Neighborhood residents oral history interview with Sybil H. Argintar, September 3, 2009. Residents included David Foy, Queen L. Weaver, Frank B. Weaver, Alice J. Garrett, George C. Debnam, MD; Minnie McMillan, Grover Bailey, Belinda C. Coleman, Vivian Irene Lane, Henry B. Pickett Jr., and Mary H. Pickett.

¹⁶ Williams, Stephena Turner. Long-time resident and daughter of original property owner. Interview with Sybil H. Argintar, September 22, 2009.

¹⁷ “Les Pins Neighborhood Club: The Pines”. Unpublished history of the neighborhood club.

¹⁸ Neighborhood bulletin (Battery Heights Bulletin), summer 1964. Unpublished community bulletin.

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neighborhood. The district, one of only four strictly African American mid-twentieth century subdivisions in Raleigh, compares admirably with these other neighborhoods. In addition to the Ranch and Split-Level architecture present in the neighborhood, Battery Heights is a good example of a post-World War II suburban neighborhood in Raleigh. While not as far away from the city center as most suburban developments of the late 1950s tended to be, it is a self-contained residential subdivision located away from the center of the city but connected to the city by easily accessible roads and dependent on the automobile for daily needs. It is typical of the time in its layout of large lots, required front and side setbacks, extensively landscaped lawns, and large evergreen and deciduous trees remaining from earlier wooded land. The relative ease of mass production of the homes from model plans, availability of low-cost, long-term mortgages, and the need for housing after World War II made the development of Battery Heights a favorable enterprise for John Gatling and the residents who bought land and built houses there.¹⁹

It is likely that many of the homes in the Battery Heights neighborhood were built from plans from the Standard Homes Company, a national company with its headquarters in Raleigh. Founded in 1917 in Detroit, Michigan by A. Gales Johnson, Standard Homes Company opened its first offices in Washington, D. C. in 1921. Mr. Johnson's sons, A. Glendon and William W. Johnson, founded the Raleigh, North Carolina office in 1937. In 1967 the company, with its only office in Raleigh, was renamed Standard Homes Plan Service, Inc., which it remains today. Throughout its history the company has produced as many as eight plan books per year, filled with ideas and plans to house the growing American population. Plans could be purchased by builders and a full materials list was included.

The Standard Homes Company archives does not include information as far back as the 1950s and 1960s about which plans were purchased by local builders, so it was not possible to make an exact match of plans in the books to the houses in the Battery Heights neighborhood. A survey of catalogs from 1956 to 1963 revealed that many of the homes in Battery Heights likely could have been built from Standard Home Company plans, as noted by builder George Exum.²⁰ As Mr. Exum mentioned, often the plans were used as a basis but were modified in the field to fit the lot or to add or delete elements depending upon the family's preferences. The current owner of the company, Leigh Cameron, noted that it was not uncommon for builders to make modifications in the field, to flip the plan to fit the lot, or to change window styles or entrance locations.²¹ Popular plans often appeared in subsequent years, and details of the Ranch and Split-Level house types which also appear in Battery Heights were common, including brick planters, recessed entries, bowed windows, inverted triangular porch posts, carports and garages, and central massive brick or stone chimneys.

¹⁹<http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications/bulletins/suburbs/part1.htm>, June 16, 2010.

²⁰ Exum, George C. Long-time resident and builder of many homes within the district. Interview with Sybil H. Argintar, September 22, 2009.

²¹ Cameron, Leigh. Current owner and descendent of founder of Standard Homes Company. Interview with Sybil H. Argintar, July 6, 2010. Standard Home Company catalogs 1956 to 1963.

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The Ranch houses incorporate many of the design features of the style including one-story, long, linear massing, hip or side gable roofs with wide eaves, carports or garage bays, picture windows, patios, recessed entry stoops, wide, unadorned brick chimneys, and large sweeping lawns. Within the Ranch style in the neighborhood are several variations that range from the three-to-four-bay minimal designs with their low-pitched roof and horizontal lines to the large six and seven-bay Rambler houses that have additional side, front or rear wings including carports or garages. Additional variations of the Ranch include archetypal, with side-gable roof, picture window in the living room, small horizontal bedroom windows placed high in walls, and often a combination of brick and vertical wood siding; and contemporary, with groupings of large windows, post-and-beam framing, wide eaves, clerestory windows, and the blending of the house into the landscape through exterior spaces such as terraces, porches, and carports.²² Even with the many variations of the style, the Ranch house as seen in the Battery Heights neighborhood typically is one-story, low to the ground with a horizontal configuration, having either a side-gable or hip roof, large picture windows in the façade, a carport or garage bay, and architectural elements such as planters, terraces, or patios that extend into the landscape, blending the two environments closely together. A good example of the minimal Ranch is the four-bay **Stephen and Carol Rodgers House** (1621 Battery Drive, 1963), with its low-pitched hip roof, wide overhanging eaves, covered entry stoop with an inverted triangular support post at the northwest corner, two-light horizontal windows, and wide central brick chimney. Notable Rambler Ranch examples include the **Dr. David P. and Vivian Irene Lane House** (1601 Miller Street, 1956), a five-bay brick house set at an angle to the street and facing southwest, with a hip roof, wide overhanging eaves, recessed entry, a carport on the east side, a central, wide brick chimney and a picture window in the front; the **Dr. George C. and Marjorie Debnam House** (1615 E. Davie Street, 1959), a seven-bay large brick house with a hip roof and wide overhanging eaves, a carport bay at the west end, a sunroom with vertical windows of three lights each, three interior brick chimneys with corbelling, single and double two-horizontal-over-two windows, and two large picture windows at the front, of single lights flanked by two-horizontal-over-two windows; the **George C. and Marguerite Exum House** (321 Sherrybrook Drive, 1959), a six-bay, hip-roof house with a two-car, side-gable-roof garage bay, wide overhanging eaves, randomly placed ashlar stone within the brick veneer wall, recessed entry stoop, wide central brick chimney, and single, double, and bands of four, two-horizontal-over-two windows, with a large picture window in the front, and the **Frankie L. and Augusta B. Turner House** (1609 East Davie Street, 1961), a seven-bay brick house with a hip roof, wide overhanging eaves, entry stoop supported by metal posts, wide, unadorned central brick chimney, and paired double-hung eight-over-eight windows, with a picture window east of the entrance comprised of a twenty-four-light center flanked by six-over-six windows. An example of the archetypal Ranch is the **Dr. Frank A. and Anne Toliver House** (312 Sherrybrook Drive, 1960) a hip and side-gable roof, five-bay brick house with a recessed entry stoop and a garage bay at the north end, interior brick chimney, and horizontal bands of three-light or nine-light awning style windows, with clerestory windows on the north end and a picture window in the center. One of the best examples of a contemporary Ranch is the **Lawrence C. and Blanche Rivers House** (1617 East Martin Street, 1963), a five-bay, one-story,

²²Little, M. Ruth. "Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina, 1945-1965," May 2009, p. F22-23.

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rusticated-face tan Roman brick house with a projecting central bay with a low-pitch front-gable roof with exposed purlins that step back and extend over the carport to the east, and a side-gable roof on the west wing. Windows are double one-horizontal-over-one with one-over-one windows in the projecting front bay, with the upper sash larger than the lower.

The houses in Battery Heights are also typical of the style with side gable or hip roofs with wide eaves, one-story wings intersecting the two-story wing, picture windows, recessed entries, patios, and garages or carports. However, there exists in the neighborhood a wide variety of design elements to this style including the addition of classical features and contemporary treatments. Good examples of the Split-Level style include the **Dr. Christopher L. and Gladys D. Hunt House (300 Sherrybrook Drive, 1961)**, a brick, six-bay, hip-roof house with a double garage, and notable classical design elements in the porch at the center front entry with tall wood posts and a quarry tile floor, along with the broken pediment and fluted pilasters framing the front door, the **William A. and Elsie Perry Jr. House (1616 E. Davie Street, 1962)**, a brick house with a hip-roof, wide overhanging eaves, a covered entry bay with an metal railing and brick steps, a wide central brick chimney, single and double one-horizontal-over-one windows, and a covered patio with a shed roof supported by metal posts; and the **David J. and Ida Knight House (1501 E. Martin Street, 1963)**, a brick and weatherboard house with a side gable roof, projecting garage bay, recessed entry stoop, an unadorned, interior brick chimney, single fixed horizontal light and one-horizontal-over-one windows, and a multi-light bowed picture window.

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Wake County Deed Books.

Wake County Plat Books.

Williams, Stephena Turner. Long-time resident and daughter of original property owner.
Interview with Sybil H. Argintar, September 22, 2009.

Section 10

ADDITIONAL UTMS:

5. 17 715630 3961490
6. 17 715620 3961540
7. 17 715430 3961560

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the Battery Heights Historic District is shown on a map at a scale of 1" = 200'.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the district encompasses the southeastern corner of the larger Battery Heights subdivision which had been established prior to World War II. The boundaries were based upon the largest concentration of modern houses built during the period of the most active development from 1956 to 1964.

BATTERY HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information applies to all photographs, except where noted.

Name of property:	Battery Heights Historic District Raleigh Wake County
Photographer:	Sybil H. Argintar
Date of photos:	August 2009
Location of original:	Division of Archives and History Raleigh, North Carolina

1. East Martin Street, view northwest
2. Sherrybrook Drive, view northwest
3. 1621 Battery Drive, view east
4. 1615 East Davie Street, view north
5. 1616 East Davie Street, view south

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6. 1501 East Martin Street, view north
 7. 1513 East Martin Street, view north
 8. 1607 East Martin Street, view north
 9. 1617 East Martin Street, view northwest
 10. 1601 Miller Street, view northeast
 11. 312 Sherrybrook Drive, view west
 12. 311 Sherrybrook Drive, view east
 13. 320 Sherrybrook Drive, outbuilding, view north
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